THE HONOITH REPUBLICAN

NO EXTRA SESSION NEEDED SAYS DOLE

by Attorney General Dole.

CONTENTION THAT CONSTITU-TION OF THE REPUBLIC HAS BEEN REPEALED.

Territorial Legislature Will Consequently Have the Power to Increase Tax Rate if Fairly Apportioned.

The most important matter considered by the governor's council yester- laws day was that of calling an extra session of the legislature. The emergency and methods of increasing taxation in pealed." the islands will be the big problem that the first territorial assembly will have to solve. The opinion of Attorney General E. P. Dole, submitted to the governor's council upon the subject, follows

Territory of Hawaii, Office of the At torney General.

Honolulu, H. T., Sept. 28, 1900. To His Excellency, Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii-

Sir: Some time ago you requested me to submit an opinion relative to regular session to increase the rate of taxation dating from Jan. 1, 1901. 1 have delayed doing so, partly on account of work demanding immediate attention, but chiefly because I did not wish to submit an opinion unadvisedly upon a matter so important as the necessity of calling a special session of the legislature and in regard to which I have had such serious doubts. Section 805 of the Civil Laws of 1897 provides that:

"All property, except growing day of January in each year.

'All personal and dog taxes shall be assessed as of, and be due and collectable on and after the first day of Jannary in each year.

"All taxpayers shall make returns between the first and thirtieth days of January in each year." Section 817 of the Civil Laws of 1897

"Except as herein provided, all real within this repuublic (territory) shall cent upon the full cash value of the

Taxes become a fixed charge against the owner of the property on the first whether its value has then been defor July 1st to conform to the change 71; Hilo Sugar Company, v. Minister of Finance, 7 Haw, 665, and Brewer of Finance, 7 Haw. 665, and Brewer methods. As I have compared these & Company v. Tax Collector, 6 Haw. 554, are cases directly in point.

In Jones v. Norris the court said: Haw. 665, that property within the approaching a conviction that con-July was taxable to the owner, al- for the other, not as a mere supplement though it was then on shipboard and thereto. during that day was transported bility which attaches on the first day of July. Our statutes make no difference between real and personal property in respect to the charge of the tax of the tax is secured notwithstanding the sale or transfer of it, by attaching a liability to the real estate itself. The debt of the tax is still upon the owner. The act of assessment must necessarily be subsequent to the day when the ownership is fixed. The obligation is perfect at that time to pay an amount which shall be determined by the as- Limitations, page 319). sessor, subject to the action of the appeal board

had already become a fixed charge would be retrospective. Section 5 of the Civil Laws of 1897

declares that: "No law shall have any retrospec-

tive operation."

As this is only an act of the legislature, it is repealable by the same body. Section 71 of the constitution of the late republic declares that:

"Except as herein provided, no retrospective law shall ever be enacted." For the purposes of the submitted to me, the words, "except as herein provided," are immaterial, as spective character. Nevertheless, said constitution contains no exception authorizing a retrospective tax

said constitution contains no exception authorizing a retrospective tax law.

It ought not to be a matter of doubt whether the constitution of the late republic has been repealed by congress; but the Organic Act was so carelessly drawn in this respect that what should be as clear as sunlight is a question of construction.

Sections 1 and 6 of the Organic Act declare:

Sections 1 and 6 of the Organic Act was so carelessly drawn in this respect that what should be as clear as sunlight is a question of the United section that it divests the constitution of the United section of the United section authorizing a retrospective tax is lation of this character is exceedingly liable to abuse, and it is a sound rule of construction that a statute should have a prospective operation only, unless its terms show clearly a legislative instantion of the late restrospective operation only, unless its terms show clearly a legislative instantion of the late restrospective operation only, unless its terms show clearly a legislative instantion of the late responsible to abuse, and it is a sound rule of construction that it should operate restrospectively." (Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, page 165).

"If an act of assembly be within the legitimate scope of legislative power it it not a valid objection that it divests the constitution of the United in the constitution of constitution of the constitution of constitution of the constitution of constitution of the constitution of constitution of cons drawn in this respect that what should

"Section 1. That the phrase the laws of Hawaii' as used in this act, without qualifying words, shall mean the constitution and laws of the Republic of Hawaii, in force on the twelfth

wailan Islands to the United States of

The constitution and statute laws of the Republic of Hawaii then in force set forth in a compilation made by Sidney M. Ballou under the authority of the legislature and published in two volumes entitled "Civil Laws" and Opinion on the Subject "Penal Laws" respectively, and in the All session laws of the legislature for the session of 1898, are referred to in this act as "Civil Laws," "Penal Laws" and "Session Laws."

"Sec. 6. That the laws of Hawati not inconsistent with the constitution THE LEGISLATURE MAY LEVY TAXES or laws of the United States or the provisions of this act shall continue in force, subject to repeal or amen !ment by the legislature of Hawaii or the congress of the United States."

The two references to the constitu tion of the Republic of Hawaii in section 1 of the Organic Act seems strangely inconsistent with an intention to repeal it, and section 6, taken in connection with section 1, indicates an intention to continue it in force. Section 7 of the Organic Act de clares:

That the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii and the of Hawaii as set forth in the following acts, chapters and sections of the civil laws, penal laws and session laws, and relatingg to the to be met is a deficiency in revenues, following subjects, are hereby re-

> Then follows a long enumeration of the civil laws, penal laws and session laws expressly repealed, without reference to any constitutional provisions. If the words in section 7, "Constitu-

tion of the Republic of Hawaii," are qualified by the words, "as set forth," etc., according to the punctuation used the constitution is not repealed. If the comma in the middle of the second line were at the end of the first line the constitution would be repealed, assuming that the paragraph is to be taken by itself. In other words, it was the power of the legislature at its next so carelessly written that it can be read to have directly opposite meanings, depending upon the transpostion of a comma, without straining the English language.

As laws are not expressly repealed unless the intention to repeal them is reasonably clear, my first impression was that congress had left the constitution of the late republic intact, except in so far as it would conflict with the constitution of the United States or with the laws of the United States locally applicable.

rice, shall be assessed as of the first of congress, it was unnecessary as well If, however, this was the intention as misleading to refer to the constituof the Organic Act. As far as I can see, this method of examination settles nothing for the hair-splitting cuts both wavs.

has been repealed, or is still in force, should not hang upon riddles of grammar and punctuation, except when everything else fails. The pole star is property and all personal property the intention of congress. In spite of be subject to an annual tax of 1 per of its provisions, the Organic Act as carelessness in the wording of some whole is broad and statesmanlike.

Subject to the constitution of the United States, it is the fundamental day of January, irrespective of the fact by the constitution of the United law of the territory. Supplemented States, it covers, in the main, the same termined. Substituting January 1st ground as that covered by the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii, exin the law, Jones vs. Norris, 8 Haw. cept in so far as the latter was inconsistent with American ideas and the constitution of the late republic, with each other from beginning to end, This court has held in Hilo Sugar my first impressions have changed and Company v. Minister of Finance, 7 I have gradually come to something gress intended the one as a substitute

Retrospective legislation is not proabroad, affirming the case of Brewer hibited by the constitution of the Unit-& Company v. Tax Collector, 8 Haw. ed States. "At an early day it was set-554. No stronger case could be pre-sented of the application of the lia-position to what might seem the more natural and obvious meaning of the term ex post facto that in other scope and purpose these provisions (prohibiting ex post facto laws) were being upon the owner, at the date se-confined to laws respecting criminal lected for the falling of the tax, the punishments and had no relation whatfirst of July, although the payment ever to retrospective legislation of any other description; and it has, therefore, been repeatedly held that retrospective laws, when not of a criminal nature, do not come in conflict with the the national constitution unless obnoxious to its provisions on other grounds than their retrospective char-

> "There are numerous cases which hold that retrospective laws are not obnoxious to constitutional objection, while in others they have been held to be void. The different decisions have Martin and Julian Monsarrat. been based upon diversities in facts which make different principles applicable. There is no doubt of the right of the legislature to pass statutes which reach back to and change or modify the effect of prior transactions, provided retrospective laws are not forbidden en nomine, by the state constitution, and provided fur-ther that no other objection

acter." (Cooley on Constitutional

exists to them than their retroislation of this character is excee

States or of this commonwealth, which

UTICIAIS PUTTING FORTH BEST ENERGY

the Hardest and Best Men are in the Field.

READQUARTERS LARGELY DESERTED

A REPUBLICAN RALLY HELD LAST WIGHT AT THE OLD BASEBALL GROUNDS.

Getting Actively to Work-Handsome New Badges Distributed-Varied Political Chit-Chat.

The republican raily at the baseball grounds last evening was neither howling success nor a flat failure. It was a little mild as a rally, but those present went away with renewed zeal for the cause. The result of the meeting will be unceasing effort in the matter of getting all voters registered. Registration was the song sung by every speaker.

The meeting was called to order by J. H. Fisher, president of the Repub lican Precinct club. Owing to the emall number present he confined his remarks to the importance of registra-

Wm. Haywood was booked for peech, but he touched on little besides

the importance of registration. H. Pierce, Wm. A. Henshall and Will E. Fisher were called on for speeches, and like those preceding. spoke chiefly on the importance of getting the vote registered. Mr. Fisher mid the republicans were not doing the work they ought to do. He believed in looking at the dark side just enough to come to a realization of the work necessary to be done. He believed it would be a good idea for every republican to bring a democrat to the meetings. Switching from the legal affairs Mr. Fisher made a compartison of the merits of the opposing candidates for the presidency. He could not see how any fair-minde!

It was a very quiet day at republican headquarters in the Elite building yes-terday, all the leaders being out cameigning or working in the field. The blican party workers of the Fifth district held a meeting in the headquarters last evening. After perfecting an organization, brief addresses were made by several in the native tongue. J. L. Kaulukou made a stirring speech. which afterwards passed through the hands of an interpreter, in which the peaker urged untiring and persistent work on the part of the leaders.

The democratic committee had protracted and interesting meeting at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was a secret meeting, but measures relating to the campaign were discussed. Last evening the democrats held several meetings extending from Kakaako to the slopes of Punchbowl. There was a fine display of fireworks, excellent music and attractive speeches.

W. H. Charlock, who was a resident of the Seventh precinct of the Fifth district until July 25, when he moved to the Second precinct of the Fourth district has been denied registration by the board. The grounds of the board's refusal are that he has not resided at his present abode the required ninety days. There are twentyone others who are in the same category with Mr. Charlock. C. L. Crabbe will make an effort to have these cases decided by the supreme court.

The republicans of the leeward side of Hawaii, the Second representative district, on Saturday last nominated the following legislative ticket: For senators-J. D. Paris, H. L. Hol-

For representatives-E. A. Fraser, J C. Lenhart, G. P. Kamauoba, Julian

ed than those of the two nomrepresentatives the following names were proposed: C. K. Stillman, E. A. Fraser J. S. Lenhart, W. J. Wright, G. P. Kamauoha, J. H.

This completes the republican ticket for the entire territory, which stands as follows: AT LARGE. For delegate to congress Samuel

For senators-A. B. Loebenstein, C.

Biscow, H. L. Holstein, John D. For representatives, First district-R. H. Rycroft, James Lewis, J. Mat-toon, Charles Williams.

A. Preser, J. C. Lemart, G. P. Kamanoha, Julian Monsarrat. KAUAL ors-W. H. Rice, George

For representatives—Robert Wala-sale, S. K. Kaso, E. Knudsen, Alex.

H. P. Baldwin, A. N. tal, M. H. Reuter For representatives—J. K. Nakila. Pall, C. H. Dickey, Henry Long. OAHU.

Publia, Cecil-Brown, Gen. H. Carter. For representatives—A. G. M. Rob-ertson, J. W. Kilsi, W. H. Hoogs, A. P. Gilfillan, Josah Kumaine, William Ay-jett, L. L. McCandless, J. L. Kaulukou, Enoch Johnson, L. J. McCabe, H. R. Hitchcock, W. J. Coelho.

THE PROPERTY NAMED IN COLUMN

The old reliable slow coach, the Tiser, has again been caught m a political rival. The foilowing letter explains itself:

"To the Editor of the Republican:
"Sir—Never told the Advertiser reporter that H. P. Baldwin, as candidate
for senator "is senator." senator, 'is secured to be elected, but told mid reporter that H. P. Bald-win is the strongest candidate of the republican party on Maul.

"R W WILCOX"

The democrats are beginning to label themselves. A new hat band and badge has made its appearance about the hats of Prince David's partisans. It is a white ribbon with the crest of the prince's family imprinted thereon in gold. The crest consists of a representation of a kahili upright and two tabu sticks with kukul nuts crossed The original order for the badges was 500, but so anxious were the native voters to get hold of them that 2,000 more were ordered made.

The republican committee on speakers has finally and definitely settled

upon the following program: Tonight, Oct. 4. Waimanalo-Speakers, Jonah Kumalae, J. W. Keiki, Archie Gilfillan

Tomorrow night, Oct. 5, Makiki reservoir-Speakers, A. G. M. Robertson. Clarence Crabbe, Andrew Brown. Friday, Oct. 5, 7:30 p. m., Manoa Val-ley-Speakers, J. H. Boyd, Clarence

Crabbe, A. V. Gear, Wm. Aylett, Frank Pahia. Saturday, Oct. 6, Waikiki Church, evening-Speakers, Cecil Brown, Clarence Crabbe, Archie Gilfillan, T. Mc-Cants Stewart.

Monday, Oct. & Cyclomere Park evening-Speakers, Clarence Crabbe. Geo. R. Carter, Frank Pahia, Jonah Kumalae, Lorrin Andrews. Tuesday, Oct. 9. II house lot-Speak-

ers, Geo. R. Carter, T. McCants Stewart, J. L. Kaulukou, L. L. McCandless. Wednesday, Oct. 10, drill shed-Speakers, Cecil Brown, Clarence Crabbe, A. G. M. Robertson, J. T. Green, Jonah Kumalae. Friday, Oct. 12, Pauoa School House

Speakers, Wm. Aylett, J. W. Keiki, J. Kumalae, Clarence Crabbe. Speakers, Geo. R. Carter, A. V. Gear,

Saturday, Oct. 13, Normal School-Speakers, W. C. Achi, W. J. Coelho. Lorrin Andrews, Wm. Aylett, Archie Gilfillan, J. L. Kaulukou. The Kalihi church meeting of the republicans was declared off last even-

ing. The other meetings arranged for the district are: Thursday evening, Oct. 4-Kauluwela Friday evening, Oct, 5.-Reformatory

Monday evening, Oct. 8-Kalihiwaena School House Tuesday evening, Oct. 9-Detention

camp, Kaliht. Wednesday evening, Oct. 10-Niolana Church, Wyllie street. Thursday evening, Oct. 11-Moanalua School House

Friday evening, Oct. 12-Aala school Registration office-next to postoffice.

Local Masons' Wives To Welcome Shriners

A Meeting Held at the Masonic Temple and Preliminary Steps Taken.

The Shriners of Islam temple will be four days later than the advertised timat every point, as the start will be made later than had been originally intended. According to latest reports the Zealandia will reach Hilo on October 17, instead of the 13th, and Honolulu October 19th, instead of the 15th. This will give local members of the ancient craft that much longer to prepare for the reception of their brethren. This

work is going forward rapidly.

Wives of Masons of this city will assist in 'the entertainment of the visiting Shriners. The ladies held an enthusiastic meeting in Masonic temple Tuesday afternoon and in a very short space of time made partial arrangements for the appointment of committees among themselves, which are to act in conjunction with those appointed by the several Masonic lodges of this city. They will have charge of the matter of decorations, in which capacity the ladies will excel. The nost ambitious plans are under cousideration. When the Masonic bretathey will have cause to recall for a long time to come with great pleasure the work of decoration about the city in their behalf. The ladies did not complete the entire organization o their body. They will meet again when the appointments of committees on various subjects will be made and the work of arranging the entertain-ment of the Zealandia's passengers will

ment of the Zenlandia's passengers will be carried out. Copies of the Himmay of the Islam Temple Shriners' pligrimage to Hawaii have been received. It is a most elaborate brochure, with heavy cover, print-ed in colors and profusely illustrated with snap shots on board the steamer and Honolelu and Hilo photographs.

Rather a Satisfactory Attendance Drawn Out.

ALL MEMBERS SHOWING INTEREST

DISCUSSION ON ONLY ONE BULE OUT OF THE FIFTEEN SUBMITTED.

Rule Two in Beference to Briefs and the Strict Limitation on Appeals Caused Much Discussion.

A fair representation of the members of the bar of Honolulu met in the United States district court room at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and briefly discussed the proposed rules of the superior court, which are to supersede all others previously made with the exception of those in regard to grand

Rule two and the strict limitation on appeals was productive of considerable discussion. Many present favored an allowance of more time in this matter. Instances were cited where in various states and their courts on the mailiand, appellate matters were not confined to such limited space of time as the new rule provides. However, in the general discussion a number of favorable features were suggested as embodied in the regulation and was thought best to take no action in the matter. No change was proposed in the remaining sections and they were quickly disposed of. The rules

stand as follows: 1. CALENDAR. The plaintiff in error or appellant shall notify the clerk when all requirements for placing a case on the calendar have been complied with.

If the plaintiff in error or appellant shall fall to observe this rule within ten days after such requirements have Saturday, Oct. 18, Royal School- been complied with the defendant in error or appellee may so notify the

The clerk shall upon receiving such notice enter such case upon the calen

If such notice is given before all such requirements have been complied with, the case will be stricken from the calendar.

No case shall be placed on the catendar after the opening of the term except by special permission of court, Motions will be heard on the opening day of the term after the calling of the

2. BRIEFS. At least ten days be fore a case is called for argument counsel for the plaintiff in error or appellant shall file three typowritten or printed copies of his brief and serve at least one copy on counsel en-

gaged on the opposite side, At least five days before the case is called for argument counsel for the defendant in error of appellee shall file three typewritten copies of his brief and serve at least one copy on

counsel engaged on the opposite side. At least twenty-four hours before the case is called for argument counsel for the plaintff in error or appellant may file a typewritten or printed reply to the brief filed by counsel on the opposite side.

No further briefs shall be filed except by special permission of the court, When according to this rule, a plaintiff in error or an appellant is in default, the case may be dismissed on motion, and when a defendant in error or an appellee is in default he will not be heard except by special leave of the

3. ORDER OF ARGUMENT. The plaintiff or appellant in this court shall be entitled to open and conclude the argument of the case. But when there are cross-appeals they shall be argued together as one case and the plaintiff in the court below shall be entitled to open and conclude the argument.

4. TRANSCRIPTS OF EVIDENCE. A suitable book shall be kept in the office of the clerk of the supreme court in which any party, in person or by attorney, desiring for use on appeal or exceptions a trenscript of the notes of evidence taken by a court stenographer in any case, may, after verdict or decision, enter his name and that of the party he represents, the title of the case, the date of entry and the name of the stenographer.

The clerk shall forthwith give notice of such entry to the stenographer who took the notes of evidence in the case The stenographer shall make and furnish the transcript in the order of such notice unless otherwise directed King street. The matter was deferred by a justice of the supreme court or a udge of a circuit court

In case a party, by person or attorney, desires to make or procure a rascript or copy of the evidence without the aid of the court stenographer for use on appeal or exceptions, he shall obtain from a circuit judge leave to file within a specified time such transcript or copy.

leave is obtained within ten days after the filing of the notice of appeal or bill of exceptions no such transcript or copy of evidence will be considered by the supreme court upon such appeal or exceptions.
5. APPEALS FROM DISTRICT

MAGISTRATES. District magistrates,

on which the appeal is taken; also the original summons or warrant all vouchers and exhibits filed and a transcript of the testimony; also all costs paid by either party to the action with a clear and itemized statement showing by whom, and the purpose for back nothing but statutory fees and

kept back.
6. MOTIONS. All motions shall be in writing and shall be served on the opposite party not less than fortyeight hours prior to hearing unless the court otherwise orders. No facts will be consideed unless appearing upon the record or verified by affidavit.

mileage, and stating explicitly what is

7. COSTS. Attorneys shall be liable for costs of court incurred by their respective clients. 8., BONDS FOR COSTS. Bonds for

supreme court shall be made to the clerk of the judiciary department. filed in the court in which the appeal or exception is taken and forwarded by such court to the supreme court. 9. REMITTITUR. When a case is remanded to the lower court an order

to be signed by the clerk, remitting the cause, must be prepared and presented by counsel of the prevailing party within ten days after receiving notice the decision

tions, notice of appeal, decision of the court, briefs of counsel and all original papers filed in the supreme court shall, waii and if the court grants the prayer unless otherwise directed by the court, of the French "professor," must pay be kept in the files of the supreme to that worthy \$2,000 to appease his court. The other papers shall be returned to the lower court.

11. REHEARING. A petition for rehearing may be presented only within thirty days after the filing of the upon him by the police. opinion and shall briefly and distinctly state its grounds.

12. DEFENSE OF TITLE IN DIS-TRICT COURTS. Whenever, in the district courts, in defense of an action September 20, dragged him to the stapossession of land, or any other action, locked him in a vile ceil and kept him the defendant shall plead to the jurisdiction in effect that the suit is a real action, or one in which the title to real state is involved, such plea shall not be received by the court unless accompanied by an affidavit of the defendant. or his attorney, setting forth the source, nature and extent of the title question and such further particulars and incarcerated with Chinese, Japs as shall fully apprise the court of the

nature of defendant's claim. permission of the court or a justice

14. LIBRARY. No book, pamphlet the supreme court or a judge of the said circuit court.

15. ADMISSION TO THE BAR courts, shall be by petition in the applicant's handwriting, setting forth his term of his study. Sufficient certificates of the applicant's good moral the bar of any other court, the certificate of his admission to such bar, shall accompany the application.

Registration hours 10 to 1 and 5 to 8

The Kitchen Cabinet Had Rather Busy Day High Sheriff Brown Confused About

Vehicle Rules and Regulations

-Bridge Contracts. At the session of the governor's council yesterday an opinion was read by Attorney General Dole on the matter fell into the clutches of the force. of calling an extra session of the leg- After a night of misery and lamenta-

printed in full in another column. Treasurer Lansing read a letter from High Sheriff Brown regarding rules and straight to the governor in hopes of regulations for vehicles in this city. While the matter of issning licenses re mains in the charge of Mr. Lansing the superintendent of public works was given in charge of the rules and reculations. The sheriff wanted to know where to apply for rules and was rferred to the superintendent of public

An application for a renewal of the liquor license of the Walkish Lip fiet with no objections.

H. Hamano applied for a dealers' license to locate in the Patzig block on Turner, August J. Freitas, Louis R. until the next session.

H. Vida applied to Mr. Lansing to sen. Nils change his saloon license from the Patrick Foss. zig block to the old I. X. L. building at King and Nuuanu streets. No objection was offered.

The application of P. Cockett for a light wine and beer license on Walkupu road in Maui was approved. The Kohala & Hilo Railroad company sent in notice to the treasurer that it had elected its officers and that

it would increase its capital stock to Superintendent McCandless read the tenders for the bridges to be built on

AFTER HIGH SHERIFF

which, each amount is paid, keeping Wants Two Thousand Dollars From Arthur.

BY IRATE LANDLADIES

WHOM THE POLICE ALWAYS ASSISTED WITH ALACRITY AND PLEASURE.

costs on appeals or exceptions to the Terrible Trials and Tribulations of the Old Frenchman-Judge Estee Makes Eighteen New Citizens.

> F. Lombard vs. A. M. Brown is the title of a case filed in the federal court

Lombard is a well known lecturer on the streets of Honolulu and for a 10. PAPERS UPON REMITTITUR, livelihood teaches the German and pon a remittitur, the bill of excep- French languages. A. M. Brown is the high sheriff of the Territory of Hawounded dignity, to assuage his mental sufferings and to palliate the disgrace and contempt that have been heaped

The petition alleges that three policemen, under the direction and control of the high sheriff, assaulted him on of trespass, or a suit for the summary tion, divested him of his possessions, there until next day, when he was ordered released by Deputy Chilling-

On four other occasions during the ast three years, so the professor alleges, he has been violently dragged claimed by defendant to the land in from peaceful pursuits by the police and the nondescripts of the station in 13. PAPERS. No paper shall be tak- quarters coarse and repugnant to his

To add to the woes of the poor Frenchman and make his grievance or magazine shall be taken from the against the high sheriff the more poiglibrary of the supreme court (except nant, in every case of his arrest the for use in the supreme court or in the police force has had the decisive and circuit court of the First circuit, necessary assistance of the professor's without the permission of a justice of landladies. On September 20 Mrs. Ludzweako was an ally of the police. On January 26, while he was at the Applicants for admission to the bar of Sailors' home he was assaulted by a the supreme court, or of the lower special policeman in citizen's clothes and dragged down a flight of steps age, birthplace, nationality, last place like a bundle of laundry. At the staof residence and the character and tion he was detained three hours with-

out explanation or trial. On March 16 of the same year, Mrs. character, and, if he be a member of Braun, his landlady, started the trouble by bombarding his door in the name of the police department and ordered him out of the house. Being engrossed with deep meditations, the professor paid no heed to the onslaught and the landlady called the police. An officer came and carried the Frenchman to headquarters, where he spent a sleepless night, and went forth next

> morning acquitted. The following May, Mrs. Smith, his landlady at the time, put him out of the house. A patrolman who was evidently lying in wait for the muchabused professor, handcuffed him and made him walk to the station, where his former experience was repeated. Again in June of that terrible year.

in the dynasty of landladies, Lombard islature to deal with the problem of tion in a cell with Orientals for comtaxation and revenue. The opinion is pany, he was released in the morning without trial. The hounded Frenchman has sought relief in high quarters. He went finding a friend, but found a deaf ear. Having grown desperate, Mr. Lombard now seeks through Judge Estee the

relief he so much needs-a judgment

through the machinations of Mrs.

Lamson the successor of Mrs. Smith

against he high sheriff for \$2,000. of the United States yesterday by Judge Estee. Eight of them were Germans, two were Swedes and three were from the Pacific Islands. Their names are as follows: Otto A. Graef, Olaf Bergstrom, James D. Young, August Schult, Fritz J. Wilhelm, Fred Philp. Morley Philp, Franc Bechert, Fred J. Medetros, Wm. Berlowitz, Joseph D. Marques, James Edwards, Joseph Rosen. Nils Oberg, Joseph Patrick, Hein-

Registration hours 10 to 1 and 5 to %.

THAT EIGHT-YEAR CASE.

Suit of Aldrich Against Hassenger in the Supreme Court.

In the supreme court yesterday the case of Aldrich vs. Hassinger was partly argued. The case is one that has been dragging through the courts council favored letting the contract for the past eight years and is to settle at once. This will be done if the finan- the question whether a trust was intures of the members of the committee in all cases in which appeals have been on the plantage. The text taken and perfected from them to the bills to be paid upon, the complementation of the bridges.